





## INTIMATIONS

**Ten Victor Records**

which should be in every home

Another group of ten records which are among the favorites in the Victor Record catalog.

16823-a	Meet Me To-Night in Dreamland	Young
16823-b	To the Strains of that Wedding March	Murray
16858-a	Apache Dance	Black Diamonds Band
16858-b	Second Chasseurs March	Garde Republicains Band
17214-a	Waiting for Me	Eddie Morton
17214-b	Fables (Brasen Field)	Rob Roberts
35428-a	Funeral March	Vessella's Band
35428-b	Moonlight Sonata	do.
64168-a	A May Morning	(Song) Williams
64168-b	My Dreams (Tosti)	(Song) McCormack
64300-a	Marionettes-Scherzo	(Violin) Powell
64300-b	Hungarian Dance No. 7	(Violin) Elman
74347-a	Simon the Cellar	(Song) Witherspoon
88064-a	Travins-Ah, for's e lui	(Song) Melba

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-3]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## S.S. "FUSHIMI MARU."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per this Company's S.S. "FUSHIMI MARU" are hereby informed that the said Steamer on her voyage from London grounded at Gravesend on the Thames on 21st January last and was afterwards refloated. The expenditure incurred in this connection is now to form a subject of General Average contribution, and Consignees are, therefore, requested to call at the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Office to sign the Average Bond as well as to send in "Pro Forma Account Sales" of their goods in duplicate, duly signed, before the Bills of Lading can be countersigned by the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA for delivery on arrival of the said ship here on MONDAY, the 13th March, 1916.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1916. [410]

## S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 14th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th March, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, 14th March, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1916. [12]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"ITOLA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1916. [29]

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 15th to 21st March, 1916.

HIGH WATER		Low WATER	
Day of Week	Time	Day of Week	Time
Wed.	15 m 2 1/2	Thurs.	16 m 8 1/2
Thurs.	16 m 8 1/2	Fri.	17 m 8 1/2
Fri.	17 m 8 1/2	Sat.	18 m 8 1/2
Sat.	18 m 8 1/2	Sun.	19 m 8 1/2
Sun.	19 m 8 1/2	Mon.	20 m 8 1/2
Mon.	20 m 8 1/2	Tues.	21 m 8 1/2

## ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY

CO. TOKIO JAPAN

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS

MITSU RUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

[108]

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE BOOKKEEPER; must be a Competent Man, write a good hand, especially quick at Figures. Age about 30. Only an experienced man need apply.

B. K.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1916. [406]

FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HOUSE, No. 145, Barker Road.

Also, "DUNOTTAR" No. 31, Aberdeen Road.

HASTINGS &amp; HASTINGS, Solicitors.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1916. [371]

FOR SALE.

ONE SET VERTICAL MARINE

ENGINES, with three cylinders, of 15 inches, 24 inches and 40 inches diameter, with Condenser and Pumps, complete. Also three bilge directing boxes, one reducing valve, two discharge valves, one set double chest valves, one bulkhead flange for shaft, one main injection valve, and one spare condenser door, all having been formerly used in connection with the above said engines. Built in 1904 and been in use only 13 months.

1,933 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.

1,877 lbs.—L. A. Turning Steel.

1,928 lbs.—Oval Chisel Steel.

2,898 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel.

and

One hundred Kilos Metal Packing.

Open to Offers.

For further particulars,

Apply to

GEO. F. LAMBERT,

4, DUNDRELL STREET.

Hongkong, March 13th, 1916. [311]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[358]

## RUBBER AND THE WAR.

## ITS VALUE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

## AN INCREASED PRODUCTION.

Up to November it could be said that not for many years had rubber prices fluctuated so little as in 1915, says *The Times*. It is true that first latex plantation crops began the year about 20 per lb. and finished at 45 per lb., showing an advance of 100 per cent., but between the middle of February and the middle of November the extreme variation of plantation rubber did not exceed 44d. per lb. The uniformity between plantation rubber and fine hard Para was no less remarkable. At the beginning of the year the latter commanded a premium of 10d. per lb. over plantation crepe, but after the middle of February the maximum did not exceed 3d., and from the beginning of July the prices were well nigh at par. Until plantation, securing the lead, shot ahead, establishing a premium of 4d. or more per lb. The average price secured for the 1915 crop of plantation rubber will be round 23.6d. per lb., with possibly a somewhat higher figure for companies unhampered by forward contracts entered into at the lower prices of 1914 or the beginning of 1915. With the "all-in" costs of all well-situated, ably-managed plantation companies, having a substantial proportion of their planted area in bearing, round 1s. per lb. it will be seen that the margin of profit is highly satisfactory.

In 1914 the plantation rubber output was approximately 65,000 tons, and in 1915 it may be taken at 80,000 tons, obtained from the 600,000 acres planted in the Middle East up to 1909, with a modest allowance for the newly planted areas. The total to be added about 15,000 tons of wild rubber obtained mainly from Brazil and Africa. The output of the former during the crop season ended June 30th last was 15,305 tons—a decline of 9.7 per cent. as compared with the preceding year.

This gives a total production from all sources of 125,000 tons. In the past years have been indulged in as to the world's ability to absorb the rapidly-growing output, but even with Germany and Austria-Hungary cut off and the interruption of shipments to other European countries it has become apparent that the available supply will hardly suffice to go round. The surprising feature has been the enormous increase in the exports to the United States. Month after month, the shipments of the corresponding period of last year, the total imports of rubber, gutta, and balata into the United States for the first nine months of the year being 82,300 tons, as compared with 59,000 tons in the corresponding periods of both 1914 and 1913. As evidencing the growing importance of Far Eastern markets it is worthy of note that a very large proportion of this increase in the shipments to America has gone direct from the countries of origin, the aggregate exports from this country for the year amounting to 1,429,433 cents, as compared with 1,099,231 cents in 1914. Although a considerable proportion of this increased import of raw rubber has been intended for the manufacture of goods to be re-exported, the internal demands of the United States, thanks to the phenomenal prosperity of the agricultural sector, have been rapidly increasing. In addition, the shipment of rubber has been stimulated by the favourable exchange. For 1916 an even greater internal demand is predicted; the probable output of automobiles being put at one million. Of the total exports of raw rubber from this country, the United States took 531,801 cents in 1915, and increase of 290,138 cents over the preceding year.

## RUBBER IN WAR TIME.

The experience of the past year has served to place rubber once and for all alongside petrol and copper as one of the commodities essential to the maintenance of an adequate supply of munitions of war. This being so, the anxiety of belligerents to secure adequate supplies of the raw material can be understood. Thanks to the efforts of the British navy, these have been assured for the Allies practically from the outset. With the Central Powers it is quite otherwise. Germany has resorted to many cunning devices in her efforts to maintain the supply since rubber was declared contraband of war by Britain in September, 1914. Very little, it is safe to say, has reached her from overseas sources, but, no doubt, more or less important quantities have crossed the frontier from neighbouring countries. Holland is believed to have been the chief supplier, although this leakage should now be checked by the regulation which places all newly-imported rubber under the control of the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which guarantees that it will be used only for internal consumption.

## AFTER THE WAR.

With the demand for rubber apparently assured so long as the war lasts, attention is now being turned to the prospects for the commodity after the conclusion of peace. Naturally here all is more speculation, as so much depends upon the duration of the hostilities and the credit of the various belligerents at the end of the day. Under normal conditions it has been a commonplace of the industry that the larger the consumption of raw rubber the larger the subsequent supply of reclaimed and remade rubbers, which have more than once thrown out otherwise flawless calculations. It is admitted, however, that the proportion of old rubber which will be available out of the huge quantity of the raw material utilised for warlike purposes will be very much smaller than in ordinary circumstances. Then there is the consideration that the consumption for military purposes is unlikely to cease with the end of the war. In addition, there is the serious shortage in the stocks of rubber goods in enemy countries. In normal times, the Central Powers absorbed 15,000 tons of rubber per annum. For the first year of peace their requirements are estimated at 40,000 tons. Equally inevitable is the reconstruction of Belgium, North France, and other countries which have been laid waste, and the awakening of Russia to the importance of modern methods. Last but by no means least is the great prosperity of the United States and other neutral countries, particularly among the agricultural communities, and the consequent increased demand for motor traction.

## A DUTCHMAN IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

## TWO THINGS WHICH THE ENEMY RESPECTS.

The Amsterdam *Telegraaf* publishes an article giving a writer's impressions of the situation. He says:—

Between Cleve and Cologne a wounded German officer got into our compartment. We got into conversation, and he informed us that he had taken part in the Marne battle but had only learned much later from the newspapers that the Germans had been repulsed there. "The two things for which we have the greatest respect," he said, "are first the French artillery, and secondly, the Englishmen's fighting. They fight splendidly; they are all sportsmen." Of the French artillery he could not say enough. He stated that once he had had command of 80 men at some post or other on the road; he had not seen a single Frenchman and he could offer no opinion, but in the evening he had only two men left.

In Leipzig my attention was attracted for the first time to something which I certainly noticed later in Berlin, Hamburg and Hanover. The quality of the petrol appears to be so thoroughly bad that the motor-cars and taxicabs cannot be got to move except with the assistance of a better kind of benzine, which the driver carries with him in a small bottle. Once the car is in motion it goes all right. Here also were various motor cars without pneumatic tyres, but with wooden, so-called "Vollgummi" tyres.

At Hamburg the results of the war are extremely noticeable. The whole harbour, as well as everything connected with it, is lying inactive. The heavy goods traffic in the streets is a thing of the past. Very few motor cars are obtainable. Speaking generally, "little and dear" was the dominant note in the city. Dutch acquaintances confirmed the fact that the Germans were very depressed.

The impressions made by Bremen and Hanover were in no respect different. No "hurrah" feeling—a desire for the end, complaints about the many dead and suffering, and the cost of living. At a king's in Bremen portraits of the Crown Prince, the Kaiser, and the Emperor, Francis Joseph were thrown upon the screen without evoking the slightest applause.

My final conclusion, with regard to this journey are that a great part of the working people are suffering from hunger, and that the economic situation is unfavourable and is becoming worse every day. Although it is believed that resistance can be offered to it by the German spirits of organisation, the prosecution of the plans of the Allies will produce a critical situation. The feeling becomes daily more "down," and people are asking "What are all these victories giving us? We are gaining a victory every day, but obtain no advantage from it—on the contrary."

I am fully convinced that Germany and Austria must lose both from a military and an economic point of view provided that the war is prosecuted thoroughly by the Allies.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE KAI-ER.

## BROKEN, AGED AND PERPETUALLY COUGHING.

The special correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, who was present at the Royal banquet at Nish, when the Kaiser was the guest of the King of Bulgaria says:—"I had never seen Ferdinand before, and he was eight years since I had last seen the German Emperor."

"What a change! The Kaiser is not the tall man he is represented to be in photographs, and beside the great, massive figure of the hawk-nosed King Ferdinand, who has a curious, duck-like waddle, the great War Lord seemed almost diminutive. The Kaiser wore a long grey coat, a brown fur necktie, and a spiked helmet covered with some sort of khaki-like cloth."

"How did the Kaiser look? Well, I will tell. Whether it be due to the fatigues of the war, the effects of a two-day journey, or ill-health I cannot say. So much is certain—the face is that of a tired and broken man. The hair is white, though the moustache is still suspiciously dark. There was an absence of the old activity of gesture, the quick, nervous wheeling about and unstable manner of the man, all of which I remembered distinctly from my previous encounter with him in 1903."

"The Kaiser was obviously out to make himself agreeable. He examined the medals of Bulgarian soldiers with apparent interest, chatted with royal affability, and smiled right and left. None the less, he is a greatly aged man. He held in his hand a handkerchief which he was perpetually using, and I noticed later at the banquet that he seemed to require it to assuage his continual coughing."

"I also noticed at the banquet that the handkerchief was a huge Turkish affair of red, embroidered with the white Turkish Star and Crescent in the corner."

"From the fact that the Kaiser ate and drank precisely nothing at the banquet I was led to believe the story that he always eats before proceeding to these state functions. Certainly he spent more time in coughing than eating at Nish."

## SHIPPING NOTES.

## ACTIVITY IN DUTCH YARDS.

More than double the amount of shipping tonnage is building in Dutch yards compared with a year ago according to a survey just published. The tonnage on December 31st, 1915, was 395,195, against 155,170 tons at the end of 1914. 172,000 in 1913, 158,030 in 1912, and 33,702 in 1901. Vessels were under construction abroad in Dutch orders to a total of 85,700 tons, against 74,500 at the end of 1914, 103,600 in 1913, and 37,402 in 1901. These figures do not include warships, dredgers and river vessels.

## THE "BARALONG" CASE.

## DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

The Reichstag debate on the *Baralong* case ended with one more violent speech—in which the Agrarian newspaper proprietor, Dr. Ortal, declared that "the indignation in Germany is enormous"—a short Government statement, and a speech by the Socialist, Herr Ledebour, rather more moderate than that of his colleague, Herr Noske.

The Government statement, delivered by the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, Herr Zimmermann, was as follows:—

With the most sincere satisfaction I am able in the name of the Government to note the unanimity with which you, in common with the German people and the German Government, condemn this disgraceful *Baralong* case. You have appropriately branded the horrible incident and the impertinence of the English answer, and it needs no further words from me to lay additional stress upon this horrible deed of the English. We have also been able to note the unanimity about the fact that sharp punishment is necessary. In this point also the Government entirely agrees with you, and I thank you in the name of the Government for the edifying way in which you have once more given expression to your horror. I can assure you—I beg you to take this assurance home with you—that the Government will find the right ways and means to punish sharply and emphatically this horrible deed.

## REPRISALS A DOUBLE-EDGED WEAPON.

Herr Ledebour's speech was a repetition of previous arguments, combined with an expression of the opinion that it is not the English people, but the English Government, that has been "degraded" by Sir Edward Grey's Note. After some academic remarks against the right of capture at sea, Herr Ledebour, applauded by "a part" of the Socialists, added the following remarks about reprisals:—

If reprisals are demanded, they must in my opinion not be allowed in any circumstances to lead to the death of persons who are not concerned in such deeds as that of the *Baralong*. In my opinion the submarine war must not go beyond the limits fixed after the *Lusitania* case. The Government itself then declared that ships would not be torpedoed without warning. If warning were no longer given, that would be warfare which conflicts with the principles previously recognized by the Government itself. But, as our Government has not made any such statement, I hope that there will be no change. In view of the various phrases employed by several speakers here, and in view of utterances in a part of the Press, the impression might arise that it is permissible to torpedo ships without warning. It is therefore imperative to declare in this place that wide circles of the people are not in agreement with such a view. Measures of reprisal are always a double-edged weapon. If excesses of any kind are committed which are incompatible with the laws of humanity, we must decidedly protest against them. Even in war we must strive to make the laws of humanity respected as far as possible. That is also a dictate of patriotism. We can render our country at greater service than by seeing to it that, in regard to humane behaviour as well as everything else, she shall march at the head of the civilized nations.

## THE REICHSTAG'S "GREAT HOUR."

Needless to say, the Press is delighted with the debate. *The Frankfurter Zeitung*, in an absurd eulogy of the demonstration, writes thus:—

The German Reichstag experienced an hour of greatness; which will have its effect for beyond the German frontiers, and will find enthusiastic echo wherever on land or sea German soldiers face the enemy. What are the differences of opinion between parties about questions of domestic policy such as the Prussian franchise, and what are political complaints about food questions in comparison with the solid unanimity with which the Reichstag supports the Government at a moment when it sets out appropriately to rebuke and to brand before the world English perfidy and arrogance? And yet there was one who had the unhappy courage to disturb by hisses and interruptions the unanimity about the *Baralong* case—Herr Liebknecht, of course, whom one could call a political ruffian if he had not, like all diseased persons, a claim to our sympathy.

## ELEVEN TONS OF SCRIPTURES.

## 260,000 VOLUMES SENT PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

Eleven tons of Testaments, Gospel portions and copies of the Psalms have just been dispatched from England by the British and Foreign Bible Society for the prisoners of war in Russia.

"There were 54 cases, containing over 260,000 volumes," the secretary of the society told a *Daily Chronicle* representative, "and the cost of printing them alone was well over £1,000. The volumes are printed in Polish, German, Hungarian, and Bohemian. We had no stocks of such works in England, so we had to make new photographs of 15 editions which we had and print them from these reproductions. The cases will travel free over the Swedish State railways."

Already similar Testaments and Gospel portions, printed in English, Russian, French and Armenian have been distributed among the prisoners of the Central Powers, to the number of well over 400,000, and fresh supplies are still being sent.

"In addition to this," added the secretary, "over 2,000,000 volumes have been distributed, the greater part free, among the wounded in all the hospitals at home and abroad, and among the troops at all points. They have gone to practically every centre, to the Western front to Calipoli, Malta, Egypt, Cyprus and the Persian Gulf."

## MINERS AT THE FRONT.

## EXPERIENCES OF SHELL FIRE.

An interesting story of the visit of a contingent of South Wales miners' leaders, all members of the South Wales Miners' Federation, to the first line trenches on the Western front, is given by the *Central News*. "We followed the custodian of the party," said one of the men. "Gradually shells were heard screaming overhead. Peremptory orders were given us not to expose our heads. We did not like the look of things, but the major went on telling us, 'Oh, these Welsh miners want to see the war,' and so, we were continually being told to hurry along and see things, so that we could inform the boys at home. The din eventually became terrific. The hum and roar and hissing of the shells grew worse, until we thought, we were encircled by express trains. No, a thing could we see but the major's heels, and occasionally we heard a shout of 'Keep your heads down. Let the Welsh miners see what we have to face.'"

"On we went, walking ten miles or more. The roar of artillery became more intense; our heads buzzed and grew sore. We dared not look or speak. All that we did was to wait for the order for ourselves a fervent hope that we should not be compelled to walk the entire length of trench running right into the Belgian dunes. At last, we were permitted to walk a mile or two to the rear. It was not, for some little time afterwards we learnt that we had passed under more shot and shell than day than it was expected we should do. Any one of the shells which went over our head would have been enough to blow our little party to pieces; but the experience we had been so unexpectedly given was to some extent due to our desire to see the war as it was—not to mention a certain major's opinion that the South Wales miners' contingent should on no account miss anything while they were at the front."

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

## CORPS ORDERS BY LT-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

## ATTACHMENT.

1.—H.E. the Governor has been pleased to approve of Second Lieut. W. E. Osborn, Bombay Volunteer Artillery (late Lieutenant, New Zealand Garrison Artillery), being attached to the H.K.V.C. (Artillery Battery), dated March 11th, 1916.

## TRANSFER.

2.—No. 1497 Private A. G. W. Tickle from Civil Service Company to Engineer Co., dated March 14th, 1916.

## PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day.

7 a.m.—Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated December 8th, 1915.—Semaphore practice at Headquarters.

3.30 p.m.—Musketry, Part II. (Stand and Test) at King's Park Range.

5.15 p.m.—Civil Service Company—Drill at Headquarters. Signalling Section—Squad drill at Headquarters.

Engineer Co. (Talkies Section)—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Talkies Dockyard, under Sergt. Everest.

## DETAIL.

On duty until 17th instant—H.K.V.C.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

## ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, COMMANDING.

PARADES FOR WEDNESDAY, 15th INSTANT, at 5.15 P.M.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters. Uniform to be worn. Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Drill Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters under Sergt. Major Cook for instruction in aiming for all members who have not fired Part I. and Part II. Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order.

PARADE FOR THURSDAY, 16th INST., at 5.15 P.M.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Drill-Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Stocking-putties may not be worn at any parade.

G. K. H. BRUTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## MUSKETRY PART 2. RANGES E. AND F.

All P.-cs. of Nos. 2 and 3 Companies and of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons of No. 1 Company who have fired Ranges A to D will attend the Range on Sunday, March 19th, leaving Blake Pier as follows:—

8 a.m.—No. 3 Company.

11 a.m.—Nos. 2 and 3 Platoons, No. 1 Co.

1 p.m.—No. 2 Company.

Platoon Commanders will inform the Chief Inspector (Musketry) as soon as possible of any men who are exempt on Medical grounds.

If circumstances permit the Staff, N.C.Os. and men who fired on March 12th will be given another opportunity of firing these Ranges. In the meantime the scores will not be officially recorded.

## PLATOON PARADES.

CENTRAL—5.30 P.M.

Wednesday, March 15th.—No. 3 Co. (2) and No. 2 Co. (4).

Thursday, March 16th.—No. 3 Co. (1 and 2).







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET

**NO. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.**  
First Floor.  
No. 5, ROBINSON ROAD "STONE-  
HENG," DWELLING HOUSES contain-  
ing Five Rooms and Outhouses.  
Apply to—  
**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1916. [415]

## WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

**COMPETENT SHORTHAND TYPIST**  
for Shipping Office.  
Apply—  
Box "T,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1916. [415]

## WANTED AT ONCE.

**FOR Retail Firm, an experienced BOOK-  
KEEPER, Portuguese preferred.**  
Apply—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1916. [412]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-  
FACTURING CO., LTD.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an  
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING OF THE HONGKONG ROPE  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,  
will be held at St. George's Building, Chater  
Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,  
on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March,  
1916, at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon, when  
the Subjoined Extraordinary Resolution will  
be proposed—

That the Articles of Association of the  
Company be altered in manner following—  
(a) That after the word "Company" in the  
16th line of Article 110 the following  
words shall be added—

"The General Managers may also  
with the consent of the Consulting  
Committee pay such bonuses or  
bonuses as the General Managers  
shall think fit."

(b) That the words "Bonuses or Bonuses"  
shall be inserted immediately after the word  
"Dividend" in the 18th line of  
Article 110.

(c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be  
inserted immediately after the word  
"Dividend" in the first line of Article  
115.

Should the above Resolution be passed by  
the requisite majority, it will be submitted  
for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a  
further Extraordinary General Meeting  
which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1916.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers. [409]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

**THE THIRTIETH YEARLY GENERAL  
MEETING** of the Members of the  
**HONGKONG CLUB** will be held in the  
Club House on MONDAY, the 27th March,  
1916, at 5.30 P.M.  
By Order,  
**E. DES VŒUX,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [400]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

**THE TWENTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY  
DRAWING** of 65 DEBENTURES  
of the **HONGKONG CLUB**,  
Payable on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916,  
will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock  
A.M., on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1916.  
Bearing of Debentures are invited to attend  
the Drawing.

By Order,  
**E. DES VŒUX,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [401]

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

**A COMPETITION** will be held over  
the **FAN LING** Course commencing  
on 1st April for a prize kindly presented  
by H.E. the Governor.  
CONDITIONS.—Match play under handicap.  
Limited to handicaps of 18  
and over.  
Entrance fee 50 cents per  
round, the proceeds to go  
to the War Charities Com-  
mittee.

Intending competitors are requested to  
sign their names on the boards at Happy  
Valley or Fan Ling or to send same in writ-  
ing to the undersigned, c/o Messrs. Bradley  
& Co., Ltd., not later than the 25th inst.

**T. W. HILL,**  
Acting Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 14th, 1916. [414]

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

**THE** Undersigned hereby gives Notice  
that it has opened an Office at No. 13,  
Nanking Road, Shanghai, as a Branch of  
**WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY** of New  
York, and will conduct its telephone and  
Electrical Supply business in China hence-  
forth from the Shanghai Office.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that  
**ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.** are no longer  
Agents for **WESTERN ELECTRIC COM-  
PANY**, as from December 8th, 1915.

**WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY.** [374]

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

**UNTIL** further Notice the Government  
Dredger "ST. ENOCH" will be  
dredging an area extending to 300 yards  
South of the Star Ferry Pier at Tsim Sha  
Tui, Kowloon.

All craft are warned to pass outside 100  
yards from this vessel and all Steamers must  
ease their engines to "slow" when passing  
within 200 yards of her.  
When the Dredger is working she will fly  
by day a Red Barges from after-mast and by  
night 2 Red Lights one at each mast-head.

**C. W. BECKWITH,**  
Commander, R.N.,  
Harbour Master, &c.  
Harbour Department,  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [402]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-  
FACTURING CO., LTD.

**THE 22ND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEET-  
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the  
above Company will be held at the  
Company's Office, St. George's Building,  
Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the  
26th March, 1916, at 11.30 o'clock in the fore-  
noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement  
of Accounts and the Report of the General  
Managers for the year ending 31st December,  
1915, and electing a Consulting Committee  
and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from MONDAY,  
the 20th March, to SATURDAY, the 26th  
March, 1916, both days inclusive.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 11th March, 1916. [408]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

**THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS** will be held at the Office of the  
General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on  
TUESDAY, the 28th instant, to receive a  
Statement of the Company's Accounts to  
31st December, 1915, and the Report of the  
General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th  
instant, both days inclusive.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1916. [393]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** will  
be held at the Office of the Undersigned at  
Noon on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th  
instant, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
General Managers,  
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [376]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

**THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-  
HOLDERS** of the above Company will  
be held at the Office of the General Agents,  
Pedder Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th  
March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of  
receiving the Report and Statement of  
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,  
1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 29th  
March, both days inclusive.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [369]

## LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

**THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-  
HOLDERS** of the above Company will  
be held at the Office of the General Agents,  
Pedder Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the  
31st March, 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose  
of receiving the Report and Statement of  
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,  
1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 19th to 31st March,  
1916, both days inclusive.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1916. [413]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the  
COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER  
of the Company will be closed from TUES-  
DAY, 21st March, 1916, to WEDNESDAY,  
19th April, 1916, both days INCLUSIVE.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**W. E. ROBERTS,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1916. [407]

## TO LET.

From 1st March.  
**GODOWN, No. 3, Duddell Street.**  
Apply—  
**A. B. AVARIA,**  
Care of E. PARANET,  
No. 1, Duddell Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [63]

## TO LET.

**NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.**  
No. 141, Wanchai Road, Large and Spacious  
Godown.  
"SHORNCLEIFFE" Garden Road, to let  
Furnished, 6 Rooms.  
"GLENNIFFER," 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon.  
"BILANDONAN," No. 5, Des Vœux Villas,  
No. 54, THE PEAK, Fully Furnished, including  
Piano, from 1st May to 30th November.  
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,  
Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.

No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.  
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.  
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS  
VILLA WEST.

No. 69, PEEL STREET, on Caine Road  
level.  
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,  
Peak, from 1st November, 1916.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.  
"ROSENEATH," 3, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.  
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.  
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with  
entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8 Barrows Street,  
Wanchai.  
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.  
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK  
(Unfurnished).

No. 54, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—**LINSTRAD & DAVIS,**  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [35]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

**FURNISHED HOUSE, Seven Living  
Rooms, etc., with Garden.**  
Apply—  
**SECRETARY,  
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,  
90, Bonham Road.**  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1916. [406]

## TO LET.

**NO. 1, TOGO TERRACE, Kennedy Road.**  
Apply—  
**LI FUK TSAU,**  
Care of Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,  
9, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [355]

## TO LET.

**NEWLY-BUILT FLATS, in SAIFEE  
TERRACE, Nathan Road, also,  
SIMILAR FLATS in Jordan Road, Kowloon.**  
Rents very moderate.  
Electric Light and Gas installed.  
Apply to—  
**KAYAMALLY & Co.,**  
5, D'Aguilar Street.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [366]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

**FURNISHED, No. 3, Mountain View.**  
Apply—  
**H. E. POLLOCK,**  
Princes Buildings.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1916. [333]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street, now in  
occupation of Messrs. Radecker & Co.**  
Apply—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [295]

## TO LET.

**A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS** on the  
First Floor of No. 10, Des Vœux Road  
Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.),  
comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms  
with Couches and Servants' Quarters. The  
Premises are being thoroughly repaired and  
renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity  
of the Banks and Shipping Offices. Rent  
moderate.  
Apply to—  
**MOW FUNG & Co.,**  
10, Des Vœux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [302]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,  
Kowloon.**  
Apply—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

## FURNISHED FLATS.

**THE** Undersigned are prepared to furnish  
some of their Tregunter Mansions (May  
Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These  
Flats have first-class appointments which  
include English Baths and Kitchen ranges,  
hot water supply and water-closets. They  
are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms  
and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bed-  
rooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are  
especially suitable for Bachelors. Arrange-  
ments could be made if desired for the use,  
in common with certain other tenants, of the  
adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.**  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong 26th January, 1916. [205]

## TO LET.

**NO. 11, GAGE STREET, immediate posses-  
sion.**  
Apply to—  
**J. VINCENT BRAGA,**  
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

## TO LET.

**RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,  
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,  
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.**  
Apply—  
**DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &  
HARSTON.**  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90]

## TO LET.

**TWO ROOMED-FLATS** in Nathan Road,  
Kowloon.  
**THREE-ROOMED FLATS** in Humphrey's  
Buildings, Kowloon.  
**FOUR-ROOMED FLATS** in May Road,  
with every modern convenience, including  
English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot  
Water and Water Carriage System. A few  
Flats specially designed to accommodate three  
bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate  
possession.  
**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon  
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.**  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [277]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.**  
**OFFICES in King's Buildings.**  
**OFFICES in Des Vœux Road Central.**  
**HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,  
Conduit Road.**  
**NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.**  
**HOUSES at the Peak.**  
**NO. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway  
Bay.**  
**GODOWNS, at Wanchai.**  
**NO. 1, 2 and 2, WEST END TERRACE  
CANTON.**  
Apply—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 4th November 1915. [32]

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S  
E.THE PREMIER SCOTCH  
OF THE FAR EAST  
FOR 25 YEARS.

## POPULARITY MAINTAINED

## BY ITS

## EXCELLENT QUALITY,

## NOT BY EXPENSIVE

## WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15TH MARCH, 1916

## CHINA'S NEED OF ROADS.

"MEANS of communication are of the  
utmost importance to the good govern-  
ment of a nation." So begins a recent  
Presidential Mandate on the subject of  
road improvement, and we can almost be-  
lieve that the words are sincere, even  
though it be a bitter sincerity. Probably  
the chief cause that made it possible for  
the present trouble to break out in Yun-  
nan was the remoteness of the province  
and the lack of such facilities of communi-  
cation as would, on the one hand, link up  
that outpost of Empire with the capital,  
and, on the other, make it easy to nip in  
the bud an incipient rising. All this is  
an old tale, and the remedy that has long  
been recommended and has been accepted,  
in theory, by China, is a network of rail-  
way lines. The desirability, in principle,  
of such a system, connecting the most  
remote provinces with the capital or  
with military centres, has long  
been recognized and now needs no  
argument in its support; the comple-  
tion of such a railway system would, how-  
ever, be the work of years, even if China  
had the funds available. In the mean-  
time, much could be done at considerably  
less expense by so improving the roadways  
as to make them practicable for wheeled  
traffic. The need of railways in China is  
unquestionably great, but we would ven-  
ture to assert that the need of roads is far  
greater. A European country has many  
miles of road to every mile of railway;  
China must live up to her proverbial re-  
putation, so she reverses the state of affairs  
by having hundreds of miles of railway  
but hardly a single mile of road worthy  
of the name. We except, of course, the  
roads constructed by foreign Governments  
or Municipalities. The arguments for  
preferring roads to railways are so well-  
known as hardly to need repetition. The  
difference in cost will make it possible to

## THE YUE HING APPEAL.

## "A PACK OF LIARS."

"MR. KOO" ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

Mr. Eldon Potter continued to address  
the Appeal Court yesterday in the Yue  
Hing appeal case. He contended that  
there was no finding of fraud in the case  
by the Chief Justice, and that it would  
have been very difficult to find any fraud  
in view of the evidence he had detailed.  
The highest the Chief Justice put it at was  
that the transaction was one which raised  
the gravest suspicions in his mind and was  
one which should form the subject of fur-  
ther investigation.

Referring to what he described as Mr.  
Sharp's point of the "overwhelming and  
paramount influence of Lee," which was  
considered by the Chief Justice under the  
heading of "deadlock," Mr. Potter said  
that the Chief Justice expressed the  
opinion that he did not consider the evi-  
dence given justified the allegation. And  
even if "Lee" had an "overwhelming  
and paramount influence" it did not mean  
to say that he could do as he liked. Mr.  
Sharp asked them to note that Lee Hysan-  
was the only Director who spoke and read  
English. That was so, but even so he (Mr.  
Potter) did not quite see why that would  
give any man an "overwhelming or para-  
mount influence" in a Chinese firm. It  
would render him a very useful member of  
the firm in dealing with foreign banks and  
so forth, but Counsel could hardly see  
how that would give him "overwhelming  
influence" in any shape or form. They  
were also told that "Lee" dealt with the  
Banks. Quite true, he did; but in doing  
that he was only doing his duty, and  
nothing more, as Managing Director of the  
Company. Therefore, to suggest that  
these were examples of his "paramount  
and overwhelming influence" did not seem  
to him to be a good point. The share-  
holders went on Mr. Potter, could at any  
time remove "Lee" from the manage-  
ment, and dismiss him from the directorate,  
by a majority of three-fourths. They were  
told that the shareholders were apathetic,  
and took no interest in the Company, but  
he took it that if a meeting were called  
with this object in view, "Koo's" share-  
holders—"Koo," who said that "Lee" and  
"Ma" had suggested the conspiracy to  
him and that he refused to be a party  
to it—would have turned up en bloc; and  
if the other gentlemen were apathetic  
"Koo" and his shareholders could pass  
the resolution without the least effort.  
There was nothing, also, to prevent  
"Lee" retiring from the directorate  
under the Articles, and as far as he (Mr.  
Potter) could understand it, "Lee" was  
quite willing to retire. There was no evi-  
dence on that point, but he (Counsel) was  
in a position to state that "Lee" had  
no ambition to continue to be a director  
of the Yue Hing Company.

The Puisne Judge—He has not tendered  
his resignation.  
Mr. Potter—Then I will formally tender  
it now.

Mr. Sharp—But the opium has all gone  
long ago.

Mr. Potter went on to remark that one  
of the points suggested was that they  
could not get rid of "Lee." He would  
say on behalf of "Lee," though there  
might be no precedent for this, that "Lee"  
had not the slightest ambition to remain  
a prominent member of the directorate of  
the Yue Hing Company. Despite what  
he had done for the firm, all the work he  
had done—he had been a slave—he was  
now accused of fraud. That was the only  
result of his work in the past. And if the  
Company was not wound up, and if Mr.  
"Koo" became its Managing Director  
and took "Lee's" place, he was welcome  
to it. He could even initiate any proceed-  
ings he liked against "Lee" in the name  
of the Company, or in anybody else's name,  
and "Lee" would be quite prepared to  
meet Mr. "Koo" if he did so. But that  
was one thing Mr. "Koo" would not do;  
he would not start proceedings himself;  
not even a petition. "Koo" was full of  
admissions which they (appellants) had  
made, but when it came down to fighting  
them himself he would not do it; at least  
he had not done so up to the present.

"Koo," added Mr. Potter, "is on the horns  
of a dilemma, and whichever way he  
twists, one of the horns sticks into him."

The President—I think they are a pack  
of liars, all of them.  
Mr. Potter—If that is the view which  
your lordship takes it is enough for the  
moment. At another stage of the case, Mr.  
Potter contended that the Court had no  
jurisdiction to wind up the Company just  
because there was a suspicion of fraud.  
Fraud had to be proved, and the Chief  
Justice in his judgment had not put it  
higher than a suspicion of fraud.

The hearing was further adjourned until  
to-day.



# THE WAR.

## BERLIN AND VERDUN FAILURE.

### "LIKE MEN IN DREAMS."

GERMANS LOSE 200,000 MEN IN LAST OFFENSIVE.

JAPAN AND GERMANY: MUST BE CRUSHED.

TURKEY STILL SEEKING PEACE.

MARRIED MEN PROTESTING.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### EFFECT OF VERDUN AT BERLIN.

"LIKE MEN IN DREAMS."

LONDON, March 14th.

The Morning Post correspondent at Budapest states that there is considerable uneasiness in consequence of the disappointing results of the German offensive at Verdun.

A Hungarian journalist resident in Berlin says that he has never seen the Berlin people in anything like their present mood. They walk the streets wrapped in thought, like men in dreams; everything being sacrificed to Verdun.

Austrian heavy guns have been removed from the Italian front to the Russian front, and weakened reinforcements are continually moving westward.

Military circles in Budapest declare that an extra million men will be required for the whole of the Western front in consequence of the Verdun effort.

#### GERMANY'S FINEST ARMY BEING DESTROYED.

200,000 GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, March 13th.

The official review states that the German Staff is trying to persuade the German people that the German losses at Verdun were slight, but evidence is daily accumulating in France showing that the Germans lost at least 200,000, while the last attack on Fort Vaux was terribly costly.

The review quotes a military critic, who says:—"We are destroying Germany's finest army, and they are not getting through."

#### CLEVER FRENCH COUP DE MAIN.

PARIS, March 13th.  
4.10 p.m.

A communiqué says:—"There has been no infantry action north of Verdun, but the bombardment has continued at Bethincourt, Douaumont and in Woivre. French batteries in the sectors of Moulinville and Bouvaux, to the east of Verdun, displayed great activity along the whole front."

A French detachment in Bois-le-Pretre effected a clever coup de main, clearing a German trench, inflicting losses and taking some prisoners.

#### FRENCH AIR RAID.

PARIS, March 13th.  
4.20 p.m.

A communiqué states that a French air squadron dropped heavy bombs on Conflans, and observed five fires.

#### HOW GERMANS COUNT THEIR LOSSES.

PARIS, March 14th.

A semi-official announcement states that the German method of counting the prisoners at Verdun is based on the principle of a stage army.

Le Matin states that the German losses at Verdun were 200,000.

#### GERMAN CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, March 14th.

A Berlin communiqué claims that since the beginning of events in the Meuse district the Germans have captured 130 Officers, 26,540 men, 189 guns and 32 machine-guns.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### MARRIED MEN PROTEST.

CLAIM THAT ALL SINGLE MEN SHOULD BE CALLED UP.

LONDON, March 14th.

Large protest meetings of attested married men, which were held in Coventry, Leicester, Sheffield and Wigan yesterday passed resolutions demanding that all single men should be called up before the married men are summoned.

It is understood that a Cabinet Committee is considering the matter.

It has been decided to delete large batches of industries from the starred lists, and to eliminate the single men in other trades.

#### GERMANY MUST BE CRUSHED.

VIEW OF JAPANESE PEOPLE.

TOKYO, March 13th.

Count Okuma, the Premier, in an interview with a Reuter correspondent, declared that the feeling of Japan was overwhelmingly in support of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, despite German intrigues. He affirmed that the Japanese people insist that Germany must be crushed.

#### RAIDING ENEMY SEAPLANE.

DRIVEN OFF BEFORE REACHING ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 14th.

The German seaplane which was sighted off North Foreland at noon on Sunday did not reach land, British aeroplanes chasing the seaplane seaward.

#### WAR COMMITTEES TO CONFER.

LONDON, March 14th.

The Unionist and Liberal War Committees confer for the first time to-day in view of the debate on the Army Estimates.

#### CANADA'S SACRIFICE.

LONDON, March 14th.

A Toronto telegram states that the total of Canadian casualties is 13,868.

#### AN OVERSEAS MISSION.

LONDON, March 14th.

Brigade General Minchin has under taken a special mission overseas.

#### PROMINENT INVALIDES.

LONDON, March 14th.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain is still confined to his room with an attack of influenza.

Lord Curzon, who was operated upon for a broken arm, is improving.

#### THE MEXICAN REBELLION.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION ENTERS MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 14th.

The newspapers report that a punitive expedition, under Brigadier Pershing, has entered Mexico. The War Department is silent, but it is announced that three cavalry regiments have been ordered to the border.

#### DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT RESIGNS.

LONDON, March 13th.

Major-General S. S. Long has resigned the Directorship of Supplies and Transport, a position which he has held since 1914.

The Daily Express states that Major-General Long resigned at the request of Mr. Lloyd George.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### TURKEY SEEKING PEACE.

HEIR APPARENT URGED TO INTERCEDE.

ATHENS, March 14th.

A letter from Constantinople states that a numerous signed memoir begs the Heir Apparent to urge the Sultan to change the Government with a view to concluding a separate peace with the Entente.

#### WAR COUNCIL OF THE ALLIES.

PARIS, March 14th.

The great War Council of all the Allies met at General Joffre's headquarters.

#### F.M.S. WAR LOAN.

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLAR PROPOSAL OUTLINED.

A Federated Malay States Government Gazette Extraordinary contains the draft of an Enactment to authorise the raising of a loan of \$15,000,000 by the issue in the Federated Malay States of debentures, the sum so raised to be placed at the disposal of His Britannic Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the war. The debentures are to be for such sums, not being less than fifty dollars, as the Chief Secretary to Government may direct and will bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum. The debentures will be redeemable at par on and after the first day of 1921, from and after which date all interest on the principal money represented thereby shall cease and determine, whether payment of the principal shall have been demanded or not.

#### AHEAD IN SHELLS BY SPRING.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PROMISE.

"WE MUST HEAR THE HUN NUT CRACK."

The Scotch publisher an interview which its editor, Dr. Mario Borsi, has had with Mr. Lloyd George, who, speaking of the progress of munition work said:

"Yes! we woke up slowly to it, but I am now perfectly satisfied with what we are doing. We have now 2,500 factories, employing 15 million men, and a quarter of a million women. By the spring we shall have turned out an immense amount of munitions. We shall have for the first time in the war more than the enemy. Our superiority in men and materials will be unquestioned, and I think the war for us is beginning only now. We have now three millions under arms; by the spring we shall have a million more."

"Germany's economic and financial conditions are getting worse every day. Her Army will be the last to feel the distress in Germany, but it will feel it."

"Our victory must be a real and a final victory. You must not think of a dead lock. You must crack the nut before you get at the kernel. It may take a long time, but you must hear the crack. The pressure on the enemy is becoming greater; they are spreading their frontier temporarily, but they are becoming weaker in a military sense. Make no mistake about it. Great Britain is determined to fight this war to a finish. We may make mistakes, but we do not give in. It was the obstinacy of Britain that wore down Napoleon after twenty years of warfare. Allies broke away one by one, but Britain kept on. Our Allies on this occasion are just as solid and determined as we are."

#### RUMANIA'S DEMANDS.

EX-PREMIER ASKS AUSTRIA FOR CONCESSIONS.

I learn from a highly placed Rumanian personage who has just arrived from Bucharest that the Germans have packed up almost everything and have cleared out of the Embassy at Bucharest, leaving only a small amount of furniture, says the Daily Mail's correspondent at Vevey. The latest German papers evince alarm at Rumania's attitude, which is causing grave apprehension in Berlin. The successful efforts of the Allies to prevent the delivery of 50,000 wagons of corn recently purchased by Germany are cited as indicating the progress of the Allies' negotiations with Rumania.

The Paris Press's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing a description of the journey of M. Carp, ex-Premier of Rumania, to Vienna, says:—"In an interview with his King, M. Bratianu (the Rumanian Premier) was alone aware that the King had confided to M. Carp a mission to ask from Austria territorial concessions in the Bukovina and Transylvania and to let Austria understand the necessity of giving satisfaction to Rumania."

The King and his Government know that public opinion is fully conversant with the advantages which the Quadruple Entente has assured to Rumania. In order to maintain a policy of non-intervention it is necessary that they should be in a position to make proposals not only to the Entente but also to obtain concessions from the Germanic Empires. It is to obtain that result that M. Carp has been sent to Vienna. He has seen Count Tisza and has had a warm welcome at Vienna, where he has a number of friends, but it is doubtful if Austria will consent to satisfy Rumanian public opinion.

The Sofia correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt recently interviewed M. Radoslovich, the Bulgarian Premier, who declared that "Rumania's attitude will be cleared up within conceivable time, and this will be of the greatest importance to the Germanic Powers."

Discussing what it terms "Rumania's vacillating policy," the Munich Westliche Nachrichten remarks that public opinion in Rumania is as little friendly as ever to the Germanic Powers and that they have not the least occasion for any special gratitude to Rumania. Only one thing is certain, the journal adds, namely, that Rumania's neutrality can only be guaranteed by the continuous success of the German arms.

#### WHY THE WAR MAY BE LONG.

LESSONS OF THE MAN WHO DINED WITH THE KAISER.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

This country has been comforted by a revelation. The letters of The Daily Mail correspondent who has visited the Balkans and Asiatic Turkey light up the darkness in the East like flashes of lightning. They show a great world-movement at work, and they ought to make us all reflect.

Their importance lies not so much in their glimpses of personalities, but rather in the cumulative evidence they furnish of the tremendous German movement now developing in the Near East, as elsewhere. The thousands of guns and ammunition, the swarms of officers and officials pouring into Bulgaria and Turkey, mean much more than the glittering figures upon whom public attention is concentrated. My purpose here is to attempt to express the deeper significance of these disclosures of the last few days. They tear aside the veil. They show us at first hand the apostles of "frightfulness" spreading outwards from Ostend to the Bosphorus and beyond. They imply that we are back in the days of two thousand years ago.

Let me explain further what I mean. It is incumbent upon us to divest ourselves of our old habits of thought about war. We entered this war just as we went to enter upon our ordinary little wars. For many months after it began we contemplated it from the traditional standpoint. We dreamed of one great final battle in which the hosts of evil would be utterly routed, as they always had been in our experience. Then there were to be the thrilling moments "when the boys come back," with bands in every street, and the King and Queen driving to an emotional thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral, and bowing and smiling to multitudes of their cheering subjects. Meanwhile we were implored on every musical stage to "keep the home fires burning," regardless of the price of coal. It never seemed to dawn on anybody that we might in the end find some difficulty in keeping our homes from being burned instead.

#### PEACE TALK.

And almost before a shot was fired people began to talk about the Peace Conference. If you turn back to the files of some weekly and monthly reviews you will find that so early as the autumn of 1914 they were all intensely anxious about the Peace Conference. In those days many good people thought more about the terms of peace than about winning the war. Even to-day you may hear at many dinner-tables solemn discussions about whether the wicked Lord Haldane will be able to slip in at the back door of the Peace Conference.

But this is not an ordinary war and cannot be judged by the standard of any war during the last few hundred years. Discussions about the future activities of Lord Haldane are becoming almost as irrelevant as bleatings about the Plural Voting Bill, or speculations on Mr. Asquith's prospects of retaining office, or the squabbles of the Labour parties. This war is a new outpouring of barbarism from the north, a recurrent factor older than written history; but this time it is not a barbarian clad in skins and armed with clubs. It comes forth mailed and impenetrable, carrying sword and test-tube, spreading the old destruction in a thousand new and fearful forms. These are the old migratory hordes, but with Science as their handmaid. If the letters in The Daily Mail, with their pictures of streams of men and munitions passing outward across Europe, and either driving forth or absorbing the weaker and more subservient races, have not taught us at last where we stand, nothing will.

For many years, in moments of leisure, I was preoccupied with the study of the ceaseless ebb and flow of encounters between Europe and Asia. Those great alternating pulsations of humanity between east and west seemed to represent the sum of human history. The pre-occupation was natural, because at intervals it fell to my lot to pass to and fro upon the tracks of the armies of old. But there is also a pulsation north and south, and it has always been so. All through the ages there have been periodical stirrings of the tribes dwelling on the shores of the Baltic and the North Sea. They pour southward at intervals, generally because their lands are inadequate for their sustenance. They are invariably destructive at the outset of their invasions, thought not always so in their later stages, as was proved by the Goths. The curious will find in the Huxley Lecture for 1905 a long series of diagrams showing how often Europe has been overrun by the dwellers in the bleak plains of Northern Prussia and the adjacent regions. I have been studying them again during an interval of illness.

SUFFERINGS OF SMALLER NATIONS. If we could only get it into our heads that we are dealing with one of the most tremendous recurrent factors in human history, rather than with the personal ambition of the Kaiser or the schemes of the German General Staff, we should cease to speculate any more about "the end of the war." We should know that for us the war can have no end until the great tribal outpouring is checked, and until the forces it represents are broken up. We should recognise that we are perhaps at the beginning of another of those great migratory epochs during which civilisation has been overthrown. This particular outbreak was long overdue. It was checked for centuries by the discovery of the New World, which diverted men's energies in fresh directions. When the New World began to fill up, the old volcano in Northern Europe burst forth afresh.

Have the sufferings of Belgium and Serbia, and the impotence of their great Allies, taught us nothing? How many hundreds of years must we go back to find a parallel for the tragic exodus from Belgium and for the wholesale flight of the Serbs? The smaller and weaker nations follow almost at the first onslaught, even the Russians eventually withdrew immense distances, and the French and English could do no more at first than dig

themselves in. Let us ponder over these things, and talk no more of the end of a war which, if history is any guide, may be only just beginning, and perhaps has far vaster and more tragic episodes in store.

Let us cease to do little sums to prove to ourselves and to each other that the resources of the German tribes are failing, that on such and such a date they will have no more men, that they must soon be starved out. Let us cease to draw erroneous conclusions from the undoubted fact that the Barbarians have made overtures of peace in one direction and another. Attilla of old (though he did not come from the north) always tried to detach his foes from each other, and never fought when he could bribe or divide. Our modern Barbarians have staked their all upon this mighty adventure, exactly as their forbears were wont to do. We must do the same or perish.

I suggest, then, that the letters now appearing in The Daily Mail, far more than any evidence I have yet seen, prompt the reflection that when the first shot was fired in August 1914 the world was instantly confronted with the conditions of eighteen or twenty centuries ago. The letters give us the clearest and most comprehensive conception yet published of what the Germans are actually doing, and whether they are moving. From them we may realise, more fully than we have yet done, that in August 1914 the flood of Barbarians from the north reappeared in a new and infinitely more formidable guise, and perhaps a new migratory epoch began. Flinders Petrie says of these migrations that "they represent the most terrible tragedies of all humanity—the wreck of the whole system of civilisation, protracted starvation, wholesale massacre." The misadventure we have already seen, the starvation is already widespread in some regions, and other large areas of the Old World are in greater danger of shortage of food than is commonly supposed. But can we save our civilisation?

I think we can, and truly believe we will; we shall only do so by first transforming our whole habit of thought regarding this war. We must cease to regard it as a gigantic episode which may be over next June or next Christmas, when everybody will sit down and shake their heads, and wonder whether Sir Edward Grey is giving away too much at the Peace Conference. We must think of it as the outcome of a mighty and recurring factor in the collective life of mankind. We must make up our minds that it may go on indefinitely, that it may bring far more tremendous disasters in its train, and that before very long all the great nations may have to accept a much lower standard of living for many generations to come.

Next, we must cease to boast of what we are going to do next spring or next year or at some unknown date. We must face the plain fact that on land all those who oppose the Barbarian tribes, and stand for freedom and civilisation, have either dug themselves in, or fled, or first fled and then dug themselves in. The one great new factor which distinguishes this Barbarian upheaval from all the precedents of the past is the influence of sea power. The barbaric tribes of old were not as a rule dependent upon sea power in their more conspicuous migrations. These modern Barbarians cannot ignore sea power, which may prove a decisive factor. Sea power rests chiefly in the hands of Great Britain, and has been foolishly mismanaged because our Government persist in thinking that this is one of the ordinary polite wars of the last few hundred years, and have never seemed to realise that it is the outcome of a world-factor of immemorial antiquity, recurrent and inevitable, to be dealt with ruthlessly at all hazards.

And what must our practical aim be? I suggest that our objects are no longer merely spacious restitutions to France and Belgium and Serbia and Russia. They are no longer the restoration of the rights of nationalities, and all the other phrases which came so eagerly to our lips a year or even a few months ago. We have to fight on without ceasing, not until Germany is destroyed, for that is impossible, but until the entity of Germany is broken. The conception of large numbers of excellent people seems to be that "the Peace Conference" we shall consent to new German outlets (some of which Germany has already seized), shall make some ridiculous bargain about "the freedom of the seas," and shall then all sit down and be happy ever afterwards. This is mere madness. A peace of that kind would mean unending war. So long as Germany is united the world will be in peril. The new methods of warfare in the air and under the sea will be an abiding temptation to her to renew the conflict at her own convenience.

A DIFFICULT PURPOSE. But is it possible ever to exert such pressure that Germany will split from within? If we are to judge from the present outlook, we are a long way from dividing the horde, and never farther than at present. I often hear it said that the split will come first among Germany's rivals, either in Austria or in the Balkans, it seems to be overlooked that the Balkans are rent asunder already, so that not much stress can be laid upon the traditional inability of the Balkan peoples to agree among themselves. We have heard a great deal of Turkish hatred of the Germans, but have seen very little practical result from it. The Bulgarians are sulky by nature, and would be between two fires if they rebelled. Austria-Hungary lacks leadership and is resentful but not unwilling.

Nothing but a destruction of German unity can serve our purpose. It looks difficult of attainment. Professor Oman wrote long ago that "Germany, to survive, must submit herself to a single ruler." Seeley, in his great Life of Stein, showed that pressure from without had welded Germany together and produced the conditions which, long after he wrote, "are now wrecking the world." Yet there is something to be said for the other side of the question. The key to the whole problem is Prussia, and the universally hated Prussians are not German at all, but Finn-Slavs. Mr. Edward Hutton has pointed out that the Prussians are descended from the same stock as the original Huns, and have gradually imposed their domination upon the more

#### GERMAN ADMIRALS' SNEERS.

INTERVIEW FOR U.S. CONSUMPTION.

Message from Berlin to Howard, United Press, New York: Admiral von Holtenau, Chief of the Admiralty Staff, has declared that an effective blockade of Germany is impossible. England, he said, could under no circumstances stop commerce in the Baltic between Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. For weeks no British submarine has had any success in the Baltic. The Russian Fleet is frozen up in Russian harbours. The only effect of such a declaration by the Allies, the admiral stated, would be upon neutrals and the women and children of Germany.

He hinted strongly that Germany is prepared for any British action. "When I say that the new blockade of Germany would be a bluff do not misunderstand me. Germany looks earnestly but fearlessly upon any enemy plans to cause her women and children to suffer, but because such a blockade is impossible. I say it is a bluff. Ask any Swedish merchant, ask any Swede in Berlin, ask anyone knowing the Baltic situation. They will all tell you that commerce between the two countries is absolutely normal."

For four weeks no English submarine has had any successes in the Baltic. We intend to make this more impossible, because an English blockade of our Baltic ports is out of the question. An effective blockade would be bluff. England hampers German trade already. If a blockade were declared now it would be contrary to international law. It will not only be a blockade of Germany but also of the neutral countries around her. England's purpose is to make difficulties for our families, thinking that this will affect the men in the trenches. And it will, for when the men learn that their families are made to suffer by the enemy opposite they will be more determined and fight the harder.

"WE PREPARED LONG AGO." "England's purpose in this war, as her statesmen have repeatedly said, is to cripple Germany and destroy her commerce. After eighteen months of war she is not successful; her effective blockade will have absolutely no effect upon our military determination. We prepared long ago for any emergency."

The admiral is a small, plump, energetic man, with thick white whiskers and a hearty handshake. During his direction of the Admiralty Staff, submarine activity has with great success been centred in the Mediterranean. In reply to my question, What effect will the stricter blockade have on Germany's military plans? the admiral answered: "Absolutely no military advantage. We have all the things necessary for war for years." I suggested that perhaps the Allies believed that by stopping all imports Germany may be forced to sue for peace. The admiral replied: "We have all we need to clothe our soldiers, we have everything necessary for our campaign. Stopping one box or a thousand boxes from entering Germany will not interfere one iota with our military plans."

I asked how long the war was going to last. "Until the Allies learn that they cannot accomplish their purpose. That may be a long time," I suggested a year or two. "A long time," said the admiral.

It was pointed out that in the House of Commons a member recently spoke about the secret construction of Germany's warships, and spoke of the danger such an increase would be for England. The admiral said: "The increase of our Navy during the war and that of England is about the same; but Germany's Navy will never be a danger to England. It is our merchant marine which England fears. The fact that to-day this fleet is undestroyed and ready at any moment peace is declared to resume its peaceful trading, is the one thing which causes the English anxiety. England does not fear the German Navy. She fears America and the growing American Navy."

To my question, "There are many reports that a big naval battle may be expected. What can your Excellency say about that?" The admiral answered: "Only that the decision does not rest with us. We are always prepared."—Wireless Press.

docile tribes of Teutonic Germany. The Prussians use the German language but are Germans in name only. They are soldiers, administrators, and policemen. They have contributed nothing to the milder glories of German civilisation which in the past won so much praise. Kant, their only philosopher, was really a Scotman by descent.

TRIBE OF PRUSSIA. When we get back to the heart of things we find that the tribe to whom is chiefly due this great Barbarian disruption is the tribe of Prussia. Not for nothing did Mr. Asquith say that we have to go on fighting until Prussian militarism is wholly and finally destroyed. I would add, as an alternative, the world isolated. That is our goal. It may take years, it may involve all that we possess, civilisation may be uprooted in the process, but until it is accomplished the world will never again know peace.

Judging by the experience of our men in the trenches the pretensions of the Prussians are no more appreciated by Teutonic Germany than by the rest of the world. In the general hostility to Prussia, and in the exercise of greater pressure by the British Fleet, we may perhaps perceive the two factors which will some day bring about that destruction of German unity which will end the latest Barbarian Migration. But that day may be far off, and in the meantime our greatest danger is a premature peace which will mean unending war. Lord Rosebery on Saturday, at Edinburgh, warned us against the danger of a premature peace. I commend to his attention the minister and unwarrantable statement in Saturday's Nation that the desire for peace is growing in this country.

Rome, repeatedly, made peace with the Barbarians, only to find them at last thundering at her gates. We have all history to guide us. Let us resolve that, come what may, the world shall not be flung back once more into the Dark Ages.—Daily Mail.



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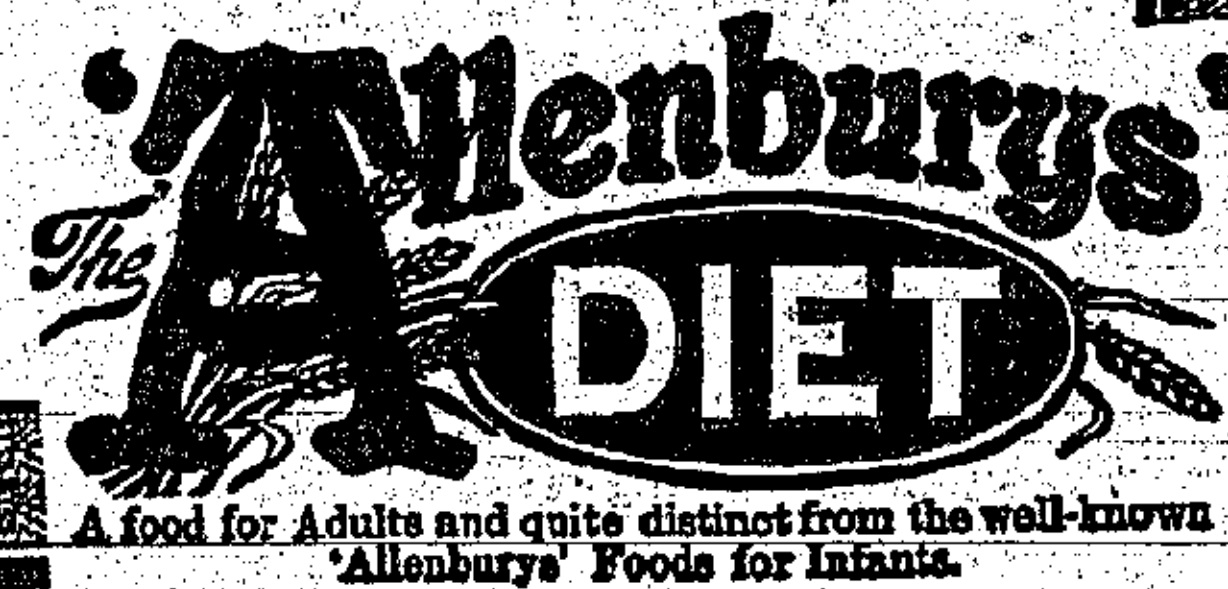
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### WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at 10.45 a.m.—The anti-cyclone is nearly stationary over N. China.

Press is has increased slightly in all districts except at the Bonin, where it has decreased considerably, and over the Philippines where it has decreased slightly.

Strong monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China, and fresh monsoon over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: East winds fresh; only.

Force: 1 to 2 gale.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lantau. No. 1.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lantau. No. 1.

### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

14th MARCH A.M.

14TH MARCH A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	29.93	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	30.05	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	6 a.	30.05	—	—	W	—	—
Tokio	6 a.	30.12	—	—	NE	10	—
Koshi	6 a.	30.11	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.21	—	—	N	10	—
Kagoshima	6 a.	30.17	—	—	N	10	—
Oshima	6 a.	30.10	—	—	N	3	—
Naha	6 a.	30.07	—	—	N	—	—
Kishifu	6 a.	30.03	—	—	N	—	—
Bonin Is.	6 a.	29.96	—	—	W	4	—
Chaofo	6 a.	30.16	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.48	30	86	NE	4	b
Hankow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiungking	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chungking	6 a.	30.42	27	90	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.	30.35	42	93	ENE	1	o
Guangtse	6 a.	30.24	47	70	ENE	4	o
Sharp Peak	6 a.	30.18	52	88	NE	2	a
Amoy	6 a.	30.12	53	80	ENE	2	a
Hswatow	6 a.	30.15	53	80	ENE	4	o
Taihook	6 a.	30.04	66	88	E	4	o
Tientsin	6 a.	30.04	69	—	N	4	o
Tientsin	6 a.	30.04	69	—	N	4	o
Koshu	6 a.	29.96	63	—	NE	4	o
Pescadore	6 a.	30.07	66	94	NE	1	o
Canton	6 a.	30.07	68	84	E	6	o
Hongkong	6 a.	30.07	68	84	E	6	o
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.03	58	51	E	4	o
Macao	6 a.	30.03	58	51	E	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hohow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuhoi	6 a.	29.97	66	100	NE	4	o
Tourane	6 a.	29.91	70	89	SE	4	o
Cape St. James	6 a.	29.81	76	—	—	—	—
Asper	6 a.	29.83	73	88	SE	1	o
Dauphin	6 a.	29.85	72	89	NE	1	o
Manila	6 a.	29.84	77	81	NE	2	o
Lopuni	6 a.	29.84	77	81	NE	2	o
Tadoban	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hollo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	6 a.	29.79	77	94	SW	4	b
Lahuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—



## CANADIANS' FINE EXPLOITS.

## SPIRIT OF THE TRAPPER IN THE TRENCHES.

From the German point of view there must be something horribly disconcerting in the variety of men and methods opposed to them in the trenches. In spite of the deadly similarity of trench warfare, there are many differences in the fighting characteristics of British brigades. It is a question of race and temperament and discipline. If I had the misfortune to be a German soldier I should hate to have the Highlanders anywhere near my place in a trench. They are fierce and terrible fighting men, writes Mr. Philip Gibbs in the *Daily Chronicle*.

The Irish have a peculiar sense of humor which is not at all funny to those who are the victims of it. Bombing parties from certain north of England battalions bring terror with them down a German trench. They show no mercy, and ask for none. . . . But for a variety of reasons I fancy it must be most nerve-racking to be on the opposite side of the way to the Canadians in Flanders.

The enemy never knows what these fellows are going to be up to next. When they are most quiet they are most dangerous. They are not only inspired by a restless audacity, but they are so cunning, and so methodical, that they will undertake what seems like a wild-cat adventure with certain death at the end of it, and get back with hardly a scratch.

## JOFFRE PRAISES CANADIANS.

They have brought the spirit of the trapper to the trenches, and they are very patient in waiting down their prey. So it was in a recent "cutting out" raid, when a party of them—all volunteers—went out one night with the astounding intention of getting through the barbed wire outside one of the strongest German positions. For a small party to get back again from a trench full of Germans and machine guns is not so easy as escaping from a jungle full of man-eating tigers, and was not considered part of the programme of war before the Canadians gave that exhibition. It was so successful that General Joffre has circulated an account of the Canadians' exploit as a model to the French army.

After taking some prisoners and killing about 30 men they came home again with only two casualties, one caused by accident. To men who know the conditions of trench warfare this exploit still seems fantastic and incredible. It was possible only because these Canadians had made cunning of more importance than courage itself, and had adapted old lessons of Red Indian warfare to these new conditions of modern fighting.

The Germans did not dare to show their noses for days after this terrible surprise. Canadian snipers came over the ground at night, insulted them ingeniously, but could get no answer. Little German patrol work is done opposite Canadian trenches. Nor are the enemy ever left in peace behind the trenches.

## PATIENT SNIPERS.

The Canadians get machine-guns on to their working parties and sweep the crossroads upon which supplies come up, and the Canadian sniper may lie for hours in sullen patience, but in the end he gets his man. This principle of making life intolerable for the enemy is, of course, laid down for all troops in the line, but though it is not an original idea of the Canadians they show terrible originality in some of their methods of carrying it out.

They are original men. One can not go among them, as I did recently again, without seeing how the individuality of their character rises above military discipline without destroying or weakening that discipline.

It is this spirit—acknowledged as a fighting quality—which accounts for the little habit of one man among the Canadians, who is produced for the benefit of distinguished visitors. He comes from the Rocky Mountains, and is very arduous in mining operations, and can hear from afar the scratch of a German pick. Being fond of animals, he makes a habit of keeping his horse in his dug-out in the trenches, under a 12ft. layer of earth for head shelter.

## POULTRY FARM IN DUG-OUT.

Being fond, also, of new-laid eggs, he keeps his cocks and chickens in his dug-out—and although these things are unusual and would not be tolerated by English brigades of the conventional type (as subversive of discipline and "the usual thing"), no one in the Canadian Division has issued a protest.

After all, a horse in a dug-out does not interfere with the successful explosion of a mine, nor does a fresh supply of new-laid eggs benefit the Boches the other side of the way.

So the General turns a blind eye. He also keeps one deaf ear for language which could only be tolerated from a man from the Rocky Mountains utterly irrelevant in the presence of Brass Hats, but a wonderful good miner.

The Canadians are great believers in common sense applied to war, and not in high mysteries and secret rites which cannot be known outside the circle of initiation. One of their Generals—a young man of 39—had no previous experience of war when he brought his troops to Flanders, but he impressed me yesterday as a leader of men who in open warfare might win great victories by doing the common sense thing rapidly and decisively, to the surprise of an enemy working by elaborate science. He would, I think, estimate them by the simplicity of his marching stroke.

It was first by common sense, too, that one of his officers became one of the bombing experts of the British Army. When I met him yesterday—it was in the hall of a convent which no longer holds the silence of black-robed nuns—I recognized him as a journalist who knows the way from Red Lion Court to Hanging Sword Alley.

## CUNNING WAR CRAFT.

Before the war he had never seen a hand grenade, and all his knowledge of high explosives was confined to the in the sub-editor's room when "copy" comes in late. But by common sense he has become what the Canadians call "a big bug" on bombs, and it was their common sense which gave him his chance.

## GERMAN ESSAY ON STRATEGY.

## THE THEATRES OF WAR.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* was supplied recently with a portentously solemn leading article on "The Theatres of War." It wears the appearance of a careful and almost innocent investigation of the strategic situation and prospects. Its military authors, especially as the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is a decidedly unusual channel for the communication of inspired arguments on strategy, have doubtless calculated exactly the effect which they desire to produce.

The article begins with some reflections on the rigidity of the main fronts, the failure of the great autumn offensive in the West, and the "astonishing" continuation of attempts by the Allies on a smaller scale "as now in Bessarabia." The writer then says: "We will try to divert ourselves of all arrangement. But for a judgment of the future it is of decisive importance to know that the course of the war hitherto has proved only for our enemies the impossibility of effective breaks through, while we ourselves have repeatedly succeeded in overrunning enemy positions and in making full strategic use of these successes—which is the main thing. We can do what we will if we will what is right."

RUSSIA "LEFT OUT OF ACCOUNT." After explaining that the apparent stagnation must in reality conceal strenuous preparations, as neither side can desire to waste costly time, the writer asks what is being prepared, and says that neither recent military events nor published comments, on their give any clue. The "dramatic campaign" is finished, while the French idea "of an advance at Salonika" is still alive. Italy seems to have abandoned any idea of a serious campaign in Albania, although the Italian bridgehead at Avona is being extended, so that a base might be created here for a concentric attack together with the forces at Salonika. As to the Russians, it is said that "they are making vain efforts to approach the Balkan theatre of war—without the co-operation of Rumania—by way of Bessarabia, and they can fairly be left out of account." It is particularly interesting to note that, save for the remark that "Russia has been deprived for a long time to come of the power of effective intervention," this is the only reference in the whole article to the Russian theatre. About the other theatres the article is immensely eloquent.

## BALKAN PROSPECTS.

It is insisted that "a concentric attack" by the Entente in the Balkans would come too late to promise any success—whether or not the news about the Austrian and Bulgarian preparations is true, or has merely been invented in Paris "in order to make the Italians anxious at Avona." Meanwhile, "the capitulation of Montenegro" has opened up Northern Albania, and so improved the prospect for a German attack, but there is "nothing to show" whether undertakings on a large scale in the Balkans are to be expected in the near future. It is added:—

"We can wait calmly, for every Entente soldier who is stationed in the Balkan Peninsula is not in our way at any other point. Our enemies know this as well as we do. It is, therefore, quite intelligible that in the Entente Press, and still more of course behind the scenes, the lively current about the utility of the whole Balkan undertakings is being carried on with more noise than ever. It looks as if the number is increasing of those who oppose any and every activity in the South-east which is not of direct service for the protection of the British possessions."

## THE OUTLOOK IN THE WEST.

The writer then professes to connect with this "opposition" to Balkan operations alleged exaggeration in France and England of "the increase of activity" in the West, which is "ascribed exclusively to German attacks of a serious kind." The writer indicates that the artillery activity has been general, and says:—

In any case, the riddle is easy to solve. The first five days came after a long period of rain and fog, and so one did some shooting, and presumably carried out the little tactical schemes which one had prepared during the bad weather.

The article then reaffirms that the Central Powers, unlike England and France, are not confined to the choice between the Balkans and the West—even this choice being indeed by no means a free choice for the Western Powers. The Central Powers will continue "to dictate" the situation. Finally, after remarking that "the great bloc" they have created "the great bloc" the Central Powers have still got work to do in the Near East, as well as in Mesopotamia, the article concludes as follows:—

But to-day, just as much as at the beginning of the war, the oft-quoted sentence remains true—that the decision about war and peace will be found upon European soil, found in France. If no other consideration convinced us of the accuracy of this saying, we should be convinced by the consideration that great and, indeed, the leading, circle of the French people still are pleased to guide their war aims and their peace claims entirely according to the suggestions of their imagination, and that it is the French who live in the mad idea that thus far they have nowhere been defeated by Germany. We possess the force to destroy this mad idea. We will do it. The time will come at which it can be done, and as we hope, at which it will be done.

Something more than common sense, and the shrewd humour which they have kept through many weary, dreary months of blood and mud, inspires the spirit of the Canadians, who have come out here in Flanders with their splendid youth, and their fine free ways of speech, and their cunning war craft. The patriotism of the men who have left their farmlands in the Far West for this ghastly "show," as they call it, is a real conscious ideal with them. They are not fighting for their own hearts and homes but for the Mother soil of their race, and for the sake of old memories and old traditions which are vital in their creed of life. It is for that, as well for their own pride, that they stood fast at Ypres, and died—so many of them—where they stood.

## WAR MUNITIONS FROM AMERICA.

## PRESIDENT'S DECISION.

It is certain that if any Bill were passed by Congress placing an embargo on the shipment of munitions of war it would be vetoed by the President.

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, expressing sane and unprejudiced American opinion, says:—

"England can rest assured that there will be no embargo on the shipment of munitions of war. Even if such a measure were passed by Congress, which is unlikely, President Wilson would surely veto it. Some cartloads of petitions, said to have a million signatures, emanating from something designated as the 'Organization of American Women for the Stricter Neutrality' were used for making a scene in the Senate on Thursday, which was anything but edifying for that dignified Chamber. How, when, and where the organization was formed and directed, by what methods the signatures were obtained, does not appear. What proportion of the signatures were attached by those whose names appeared can hardly be ascertained. Many were noticed afterwards to be German names, and numbers of others in succession were in the same handwriting."

"The petition was for an embargo upon the sale of arms and munitions to be sent to any belligerent in the European war, and the occasion was seized for making some unbecomingly speeches by a few Senators. In so far as American women joined in the voluminously-signed petition, on behalf of putting a stop to the war, it is a case of pity. So far as it is the work of men, it is not calculated even to command respect for their judgment, sentiment, or motive. The embargo asked for, if authorized by Congress and applied by the Government, would be a distinct violation of our obligations of neutrality, because it would throw a powerful influence upon the side of one belligerent against another. The Allies, who are struggling for national independence and free government, could get munitions without our help, but the war would be prolonged, and loss and suffering intensified. Even the cause which all true Americans must have at heart would be imperilled. It would be a calamity to the world, and an assurance of more war in the future. Advocates of the embargo in Congress are not true friends of peace or free government."

In a lengthy leading article on the question of placing an embargo on the export of munitions, the *New York Press* sums up the American point of view as follows:—

"Were the United States to take up this policy it would make preparation in munitions impossible, save through the utterly inadequate possibilities of Government manufacture. Japan would get the orders, now coming here, and would increase her capacity in order to fill them, and would soon possess means to equip herself for any kind of struggle, while we should have scrapped the plant for such preparedness."—*Leader*.

The *New York Times*, in an editorial, says: "A group of Senators is crying out for an embargo on the exportation of war munitions to belligerents, and is trying to humbug the German vote. Members of Congress who are sobbing and shrieking know perfectly well that an Embargo Bill cannot pass, and that it would be vetoed by the President if it did pass."—*Central News*.

## THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES.

## "OUR ZEPPELINS DO US MORE HARM THAN GOOD."

Like a voice crying in the wilderness, one German newspaper is raising enough to raise a protest against Zepplin raids on defenceless English towns; to declare that such raids bring German arms nearer to the final victory; that they do Germany more harm than good, and only serve the more bitterly to inflame neutral opinion against the Fatherland.

It is not often that one finds so much hard, practical commonsense packed into one short article in a German newspaper. It is more significant still when that newspaper is the *Berlin Vorwärters*, the organ of that great Socialist party in Germany which has more than once threatened to wreck the Administration, and still has the power to do so.

The anti-Zepplin policy of the German Socialists is voiced as follows:— "We cannot help pointing out that the throwing of bombs over London, though in itself a most desirable action, inasmuch as it cannot fail to cause confusion to the enemy, is hardly calculated to bring the chance of a final German victory any nearer. We even have an idea that such raids, when they are directed against so stubborn a race as the English, would rather tend to strengthen them in their obstinacy."

After all, the Anglo-Saxons are racially near akin to the Germans, and knowing ourselves as we do, we can imagine that similar attacks on the non-combatants in German cities would produce an effect quite the reverse of what the enemy might desire to produce.

No; Zepplin attacks on London are all very well from a picturesque point of view, but they really do us more harm than good. They irritate not only the enemy, but also neutrals, against us, and in almost all cases we have nothing to show in compensation but the killing or wounding of a few insignificant civilians and the destruction of a few dwellings."

We think that the energies concentrated on aerial warfare might very largely be diverted to the fighting in the field, to observation work. For example, by our airmen, and in many other ways that promise a direct and more certain result. Besides, it should not be forgotten by our civilian population that every air raid made on enemy territory is more than likely to provoke very drastic reprisals on open and undefended German towns by a foe who, having no military successes to his credit, is only too anxious to avenge his impotence on harmless citizens."

## CIVILIAN HABITS.

## HOW THE ARMY CURES THEM.

[BY EMMA M. WISE.]

Many a man goes into the Army with habits that he will never bring out. Let me cite Henry.

Henry, in the opinion of his relatives and friends, is as nearly perfect as any man still subject to mundane laws can well be. Yet Henry has faults—or, rather, habits—one in particular. In the beginning of his scientific studies Henry embraced the belief that for him refreshing sleep depended upon amicable relations with the earth's electric current. He must not cross it, he must lie with his head to the north. Thenceforward, the magnetic needle was no truer to the North Pole than was Henry's head when he lay down to sleep.

Henry recalls one journey in the night express through a country whose night expresses are not now patronised by Englishmen. As usual he wished to assume the functions of a compass. In valuable Tonic tonic guards and porters expostulated. They argued how impossible this was owing to the direction in which they travelled and the construction of the cars, unless Henry wished to violate German law and ride with his head or his feet sticking out of the window. Henry declined that undignified position, yet he upheld his contention so stubbornly that the attendants compromised on an improvised north-south couch in an ante-room at the end of the coach.

Three months after that victory Henry went into the Army. He took his habit with him. During the period of training it was comparatively easy to humour it. So inviolate did he preserve this cherished custom that he even sailed from Southampton Docks convinced of its immutability. At Boulogne his faith wavered; at Festubert it received a death-blow.

"Now, so far as I am concerned, the points of the compass have ceased to exist," says Henry. "I can sleep standing up. After a few experiences of being crowded into a cattle truck with a score of other fellows, or billeted in a barn or brewery, or trying to snatch an hour's sleep between shells in the trenches, one stops worrying about the relative positions of one's head and the North Pole."

Having had a deep-rooted habit of his own to break, it pleases Henry to review other people's habits. In his section at the front there was a somnambulist. It is Henry's conviction that Army medical examiners should discriminate against somnambulists as rigorously as they do against epileptics or consumptives.

"They do almost as much harm," he says. "Fancy a man stumbling up and down a trench in his sleep, making a target of himself for the Germans to shoot at and getting the rest of the chaps into no end of a mess."

Fortunately that happened only once to Henry's comrades. He escaped with a bad fright, but that was sufficient, to cure him of nocturnal rambles in the trenches. However, he continued the practice back in billets, and there he finally found a cure. It happened in this way.

Billeting quarters were then in a large house whose windows had been smashed by shelling. Just under one of these empty window frames was a well about half full of water. By leaning out of the window of water, one could throw oneself into it. The somnambulist formed the habit of standing by the window night after night. Those who were awakened by his roaming about watched him with some alarm, but through fear of possible consequences no one attempted to disturb him. Presently he took to throwing things into the well. They were trifles, mostly scraps of food, cigarettes, letters, pencils, small articles which he carried in his pockets. By degrees his offerings to the spirit of the well increased in value. Then the next morning he missed the things and lamented their loss.

"Some day," he said, "I shall throw away something really worth while. Deuce take this beastly habit of walking in my sleep."

The most valuable thing that the somnambulist then possessed was a watch. It was a fine watch and costly. To prevent his throwing it into the well, first one, then another of the men took to securing it on their persons by night, so for some time the watch was safe. One night the man who had it was partly awakened by someone fumbling with his clothes. It was the somnambulist. He was looking for his watch. Before the other man was really awake the sleep-walker had found it and walked towards the window. The other man, now thoroughly aroused, jumped up. Impulsively he called out. Up went the sleep-walker's hand, there was a flash in the moonlight, then a splash in the well. The watch was gone.

The somnambulist was inconsolable. He spent the rest of the night planning to have the well dredged, but early the next morning the battalion was on the move and he could not carry out his plan. However, the watch was not the only thing he left in the well. His sleep-walking habit was buried there with it. The somnambulist is a somnambulist no more.

In the Army there must be habits of men who go to the front convinced that certain sounds, say the ticking of a watch or clock, are essential to repose. Confirmed victims of the watch-ticking habit testify to the efficacy of a short course of bursting shells as a permanent cure. Our hearers also of habits in regard to clothes or personal adornment which "have become second nature and cannot well be broken off." Army life soon teaches that they can't.

A quartermaster-sergeant now home on sick leave relates with glee the misadventures of a wig in his company. The wig was wavy and glossy black. It was the property of a bald-headed private who shored his baldness, but through fear of ridicule had always lacked sufficient courage to cover it up in the daytime and was content with making himself look pretty at night. He actually took his wig to France. The third night out the company

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Hongkong, 9th February, 1916.

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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 26th March—

11.20 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Manufacturing

Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Manufacturing

Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Monday, 27th March—

6.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Thirtieth Yearly

General Meeting.

Tuesday, 28th March—

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting

of Shareholders.

Non-Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Meeting of Shareholders.

Wednesday, 29th March—

11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.,

Meeting of Shareholders.

Friday, 31st March—

11.30 a.m.—Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.,

Meeting of Shareholders.

## GERMANY'S EXHAUSTION.

Reuter's Athens correspondent states that

the belief in the eventual exhaustion of the

Germans is daily gaining ground. The

Germanophile Press is endeavouring to

combat this, making the most of the West-

ern fighting, which is represented as sim-

ing at the occupation of Calais.



## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

CHUNGKONG, British str., 1,325, E. Monkman, 14th March—Hongkong 11th March, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.  
EMPIRE, British str., 4,500, G. L. Smith, 14th March—Melbourne 10th February, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
HANGCHOW, British str., 980, Partridge, 13th March—Saigon 8th March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
KAMOR, Norwegian str., 987, 14th March—Singapore 8th March, General—Order.  
LUZON MARU, Japanese str., 2,965, S. Watanabe, 13th March—Kobe 4th March, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,629, M. Jensen, 14th March—Bangkok 6th March, Rice—Thoresen & Co.  
SOSU MARU, Jap. str., from Canton, 13th March.  
TANGO MARU, Japanese str., 4,200, S. Takano, 13th March—Nagasaki 5th March, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
TOOSHING, British str., 1,423, J. M. Hay, 14th March—Mojito 9th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
UNKEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,285, 13th March—Miki 7th March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
WOSANG, British str., from Canton, 13th March.  
YINGCHOW, British str., from Canton, 13th March.  
YONGKANG, British str., 1,753, W. M. Mesney, 14th March—Manila 11th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE  
March 14th.  
FEICHING, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
HUCHOW, British str., for Tientsin.  
SOSU MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.

## DEPARTURES.

March 14th.  
HANEI MARU, Jap. str., for Japan.  
BOMBAY MARU, Jap. str., for Kobe.  
CHIKUMA, British str., for Manila.  
DAIWA MARU, Jap. str., for Yokohama.  
FUSHIMI MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.  
HAYATA, British str., for Swatow.  
HUCHOW, British str., for Tientsin.  
KALIMON, British str., for Haiphong.  
KARIMON, British str., for Japan.  
LAERTON, British str., for Saigon.  
SHINYO MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.  
TANGO MARU, Jap. str., for Manila.

## VESSELS EXPECTED

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The str. Malta left Singapore for this port on the 11th instant, at 5 p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 16th instant, at about 6 p.m.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Laisang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong to-day.  
Katsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 21st March.  
Namsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 25th March.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

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Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [306]

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Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [245]

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

For GENOA AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER."

Captain J. McGregor, will be despatched for the above port about Middle of May, 1916.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1916. [404]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Stations commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the station.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	DEPART.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	H.R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst. at 3 p.m.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, via PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	MITAKI MARU	Jap. str.	15th Mar.	Tanaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, via PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	NORON	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	D. Ashbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, via PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	KHUNLU	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	J. McGregor	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Apr.
GENOA & LONDON	GLENIFFER	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	...	...	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	ASAKO	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	...	...	On 23rd inst.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	MADAWASKA	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	...	...	On 23rd inst.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	15th Mar.	Shinohe	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-day, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KUNGLING, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	15th Mar.	T. Hamada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA & TACOMA via MANILA, &c.	SEITO MARU	Jap. str.	15th Mar.	J. P. Jones	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th May
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & OTHER PORTS via JAPAN	INDRASAMHA	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	...	...	Middle of March.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	KWANTO MARU	Jap. str.	15th Mar.	...	...	On 24th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN, &c.	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	15th Mar.	...	...	On 14th Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	THIPKIBANG	Dut. str.	15th Mar.	D. Dixon	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	A. J. Bailey	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. Co.	On 24th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	E. T. Pilcher	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TIMOR	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	...	...	On 14th Apr. at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	15th Mar.	...	...	On 17th Apr.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CHANGSHA	Dut. str.	15th Mar.	F. C. Gambrell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.
JAPAN	YIBODAS	Dut. str.	15th Mar.	...	...	On 30th inst.
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	IZOLA	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	R. S. D. Butler	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	C. C. Talbot, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 18th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MAIWA	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	Partridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	HIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	15th Mar.	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & YOKOHAMA	TOTOMI MARU	Jap. str.	15th Mar.	M. Tanaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	15th Mar.	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at 0 light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & YOKOHAMA	NAOYA	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	W. L. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PORTHOS	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	A. B. Garwood, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th Apr.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAZUO MARU	Jap. str.	15th Mar.	Murakami	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at Noon.
TAMSAI & KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	SOSU MARU	Jap. str.	15th Mar.	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 a.m.
AMPOING via SWATOW & AMOY	CHINGTU	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	Speed	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.	On 21st inst. at 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	W. M. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LUONSANG	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst. at 3 p.m.
BOMBAY via SUEZ CANAL, PENANG & COLOMBO	LUONSANG	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	T. Miyata	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 7 a.m.
BOMBAY via SUEZ CANAL, PENANG & COLOMBO	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	W. D. Welsh	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOSHING	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	P. Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	S. Fujino	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	F. Mooney	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	CHITON MARU	Jap. str.	15th Mar.	J. B. Evans	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	G. H. Alcock	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 10 a.m.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	KAPONG	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst. at 0 light.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	...	...	On 19th inst. at Noon.
HAIPHONG	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	...	...	On 25th inst. at Noon.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Brit. str.	15th Mar.	...	...	On 25th inst. at Noon.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	TO	DATE	TIME
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"CHIPPING"	Thursday, 16th Mar.	D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOSHING"	Friday, 17th Mar.	3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Friday, 17th Mar.	3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 18th Mar.	Noon.
SANDAKAN	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 18th Mar.	3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Tuesday, 21st Mar.	D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LOKSANG"	Wednesday, 22nd Mar.	Noon.
HAIPHONG	"HINSANG"	Saturday, 25th Mar.	Noon.
SANDAKAN	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 25th Mar.	3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 25th Mar.	3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.  
The steamers "KUMSANG," "NAMSANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 25 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.  
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chungking, Tientsin, Oulu, Wailai, etc.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporu, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS. [8]

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [24]



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailings to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex-10

Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [2]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

(PACIFIC SERVICE.)

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO

CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE

VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed, 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTEAGLE" ... INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 22 MAR.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 5 APR.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 19 APR.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 25 APR.

• Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

J. H. WALLACE,

GENERAL AGENT. [110]

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN

AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong, 28th March.

connecting with "GUJARAT" 18th April.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight

Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong, S.S. "MADAWASKA" 10th March.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON, "KEELUNG" 15th April.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO REES & Co., CANTON.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1916. GENERAL AGENTS. [104]

## PASSENGERS.

Per Empire, from Melbourne, etc., for Hongkong, Mrs. O. Brain, Mr. Brunson, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs and child, Mrs. G. Law, Mr. J. Bell, Mrs. Austin, and Mrs. Hughes.

## DEPARTED.

Per Tango Maru, for Australia, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Merita, Mr. Ezerman, Mr. H. Innes, Miss E. Ballister, Mr. H. M. Carton, Mr. Frank Buller, Mr. O. C. Buller, Mr. McRoberts, Mr. J. Snickers, Rev. E. C. Fernandez, Mr. P. W. Baude, Mr. Friedman, Dr. and Mrs. J. Masen, and child, Mr. Holgeman, Miss Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rose, Mr. R. C. Fonque, Mrs. Borsdoff, Miss Clinton, Mr. H. R. Harris, Mr. C. Lara, Mr. P. Dennis, Mr. W. Downie, Mr. S. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. Rantiers, Mr. W. L. Bramwell, Mrs. C. M. Couper, Miss Marques, and Mrs. W. Marques.

Per Fushing Maru, for Japan, etc., Mr. A. W. Dove, Mr. Aspinall, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. Haslam, and infant, Mr. Hampshire, Mr. H. H. Crump, Mr. Y. Asai, Mr. Konzume, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Worman, and infant, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Nishimura, Mr. Bushman, Mr. Kamada, Mr. Johnson, Mr. A. L. Thompson, Dr. Suzuki, Mr. N. Kawahara, Mr. M. Mailer, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Cohen, Mr. C. W. Lewis, Mr. Otsuka, Mr. and Mrs. Thope, Miss E. and Mrs. Drury, Miss Thope, Miss E. Neill, Master Neill, Mr. S. B. Neill, Mrs. C. Neill, Mr. H. Pibel, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson, Mr. T. Tanaka, Mr. K. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshida, and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Shaw, Master Shaw, Mr. Hagiwara, Mr. Morita, Mr. C. H. Smith, Lieut. Li-Fan, Mr. N. Davis, Mr. V. F. d'Almeida, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Ampenoff, Mr. Hendrie, Mr. Yokoy, Mr. La Bouffie, Mr. Tunaiki, Mr. Amatsu, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. C. A. Edgar, Mr. G. Hulse, Mr. H. F. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Assur, Miss Salvesen, Miss Webster, Mr. N. K. Neill, Capt. and Mrs. Hengech, Mr. and Mrs. Blatchford, Mr. Nivani, Mr. and Mrs. Argal, and child, Messrs. Riechry, H. T. Knott, T. Matsuzaki, Y. Sawaki, K. Hamada, K. Matsushita, K. Ebata, S. Hitani, Misses Katsuda, Murata, Nishiyama, Hisayama, Kasai, Hirose, Ono, Kiyokawa,





# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

10A, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG



**COMMERCIAL.**

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**

March 14th.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	1/11 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand .....	1/11 3/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .....	1/11 3/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....	1/11 3/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	2 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 2 1/2	
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	27 3/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	28 1/4
GERMANY:—	
On demand .....	nom.
NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	46 3/4
Credits, at 60 days' sight .....	nom.
ON HONGKONG:—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	nom.
Bank, on demand .....	144 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	nom.
Bank, on demand .....	144 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight .....	78 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight .....	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand .....	78 1/2
ON MANILA:—On demand—Peso .....	93 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand .....	82 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—On demand .....	110 1/2
ON HAIKOWING:—On demand .....	3 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand .....	3 1/2
ON BANGKOK:—On demand .....	78 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate .....	\$102
GOVERNMENT, 100 lbs. per ton .....	256 1/2
DOLE, per cwt .....	27 1/2

## Summary

		per cent.	
Hongkong . 20	cents per 100	\$ 8.00	discount.
Hongkong... 10	"	\$ 2.08	"
Canton..... 20	"	\$15.88	"
Canton..... 10	"	\$17.00	"

**BANKS**

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.**

Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—				
Sterling				
\$1,500,000, at 2/—				\$25,000,000
Silver	...	...	...	\$18,000,000

**BANKS**

**THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED,**  
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL  
CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed	...	...	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	...	...	12,500,000
Reserve Funds	...	...	4,150,000

President: TETSUTARO SAKURAI, Esq.  
Vice-President: KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

**DIRECTORS.**  
**YOSHIOHI SADA, Esq.**  
**ETOROKU YAMANABE, Esq.**  
**SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.**

HEAD OFFICE  
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).  
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Akong	Kagi	Makung	Tafah
Amoy	Karunko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Swatow	Kinkiang	Singapore	Takow

Kobe	Shanghai	Yokohama
London	Swatow	Tokyo

**LONDON BANKERS:—**

Chartered Bank	Colonial Bank	Overland Bank
Bank of China	Bank of India	Bank of Japan

Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukd  
Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Ser  
Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama

**HONGKONG OFFICE:**  
2, DES VŒUX ROAD.

**The Bank Transacts Every Description  
General Banking and Exchange Business.**  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

**Fixed Deposits.**

Hongkong, 10th February, 1918. [9]

**THE MERCANTILE BANK  
INDIA LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London  
Authorized Capital £1,500,000

ni,	Subscribed	"	"	1,125.00
g.	Paid-up	"	"	562.50
g.	Reserve Fund	"	"	500.00

ON SALE.  
**DIRECTORY**

OF  
PROTESTANT

# MISSIONARIES

Highest open air Temperature on 12th .. 6  
Lowest open air Temperature on 13th .. 5

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**

\_\_\_\_\_

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Rules may be obtained on application.

**INTEREST** on deposits is allowed on Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong

AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIVE  
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

**S. J. STABB**  
Chief Manager

Hongkong, 2nd November 1914.

HUS CARTWRIGHT, of THE Hongkong

1. Gen. H. C. Connelley, Victoria, Nova Scotia